# Miscellany.

A CHAPTER ON ALCOHOL.

From a pamphlet recently issued, entitled "Impeachment and Conviction of King Alcohol under the New Temperance Law of Illinois," by C. H. Fowler, D. D., we make the following extracts:

By the general term "Alcoho, we mean to include the entire family of spirituous liquors—everything from beer to brandy, that can induce intoxication.

Wood's United States Dispensatory says:

"Alcohol is the intoxication of the intoxicatio Alcohol is the intoxicating ingredient in all spirituous liquors, including every liquid that has undergone fermentation. Any sweet fluid, that, mixed with yeast or leaven works or sours while kept cool. under 75° of heat, ferments and turns to spirituous liquor; if above 75° and un-der 90°, to vinegar. Alcohol exists nowhere in nature till it is produced by the fermentation of some sweet substance. It is not the exclusive product of the orchard or vineyard; but is producible from every thing that contains the substance of sugar. Potatoes, grain, any thing that contains sugar may be fermented—may be manufactured into Alcohol." All thought of remedy, then, must reach deeper than our ds and vineyards.

Alcohol, then, is produced by fermentation, i. e., by rotting the grains. It is the product of death—nothing more or less. Living nature does not contain it. Dissolving, decaying nature produces it. Every time you drink any spirituous liquor you drink the extract of decaying ables. It differs from carrion only in the absence of the odor. Add nitrogen to your fermenting mass, and you have all the horrible presence of carrion. Baron Von Liebig, one of the ablest chemists the world ever produced, says: "Fermentation is nothing else but the putrefaction of a substance containing no nitrogen." There is no dispute on this point. I urge it that you may under-stand what you are drinking when you drink even the purest spirits. You would be angered at your landlady if she should butter, or decaying potatoes. But why?
You might as rationally eat decaying food as arink decaying fluids.

Another fact, in perfect keeping with the nature of this death principle, is, that alcohol is not food. It supplies no nourishment. It goes into the system a comdissolved. Arrived at the stomach it sends forth its fiery threats, crisping and searing that sensitive organ. Then it rides, like Jehu, along the highways of Its fiery chariot wheels burn than half way to hell.

The fiery chariot wheels burn than half way to hell.

Dut let us look at the adulteration work. pound too stout and too malignant to be life. No sooner is its presence announced than all the forces of life and health rally and swarm about the intruder till they have expelled it from the system-not mastering it and appropriating it, but casting it out through the pores of the skin, through the lungs and breath, out of every nearest door-way—any way to get it out. Then there is a release it. get it out. Then there is a relapse in exhaustion. The blood has not been nourished but adulterated. The organs and tissues have not been built up, but worn out and broken down. The heat of the body has not been sustained or increased, but wasted and cooled. No fuel has been added to the fire. The nerves have been scorched by the passage over them of the searing iron, but no fuel has been put in the furnace of the body. "Alcohol burns the nerves, but casts water upon the vital

More than all this, no power for work has been generated, but the power of the mas occu generated. But the power of the system has been exhausted in expelling a mortal enemy. Take the form in which liquor is most nutricious, in which it is mixed with most nourishing substances—Bavarian beer. Prof. Liebig—than whom there can be no better authority-who was no foe to beer, says: "We can prove with mathematical certainty that as much flour or meal as can lie on the point of a table-knive is more nutricious than nine quarts of the best Bavarian beer—that a man who is able to consume daily that amount cf beer, obtains from it, in a whole year, in the most favorable case, exactly the amount of nutritive constitu ents which are contained in a five-pound loaf of bread or in three pounds of flesh." That is, you must drink twenty-three large as is in a three-pound steak, or four barrels a day to secure the average amount of daily neurishment. These are the facts that compel the most leared of the medical profession, and the most accurate and able chemists to affirm that Alcohol is not and cannot be food.

Some men will say, "Suppose it does not furnish actual food, it assists diges-tion." So you think, but you mistake. Your food, to be digested, must be picked to pieces—the elements separated; but Alcohol prevents this very process. It arrests decomposition. Go into any Museum and you will find the snakes, toads, and everything else which they wish to preserve, bottled in alcohol. Numberless experiments have been made by mixing the gastric juice—which does the work of digestion—with different kinds of liquors, and it is found that digestion is retarded and it is found that digestion is retarded of nitre, oil of vitriol, oil of turpentine, just in proportion to the amount of Al-cohol present. A miner in England ate

Wyandot County Republican.

PIETRO CUNEO, Editor and Proprietor.

Office in Cuneo's Building, over the Post Office.

who got up this meeting are neither office-holders nor effice-seekers, and that very few

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Slaves live seven years in the rice swamps.

THE UNADULTERATED ARTICLE.

Alcohol, when pure, is an enemy to the system, is not digested, does not nourish,

only intrudes, wages war, and is cast out

as a public foe, or remaining, vanquishes its victim. If all this is done in the

green tree what will be done in the dry If alcohol in its true character is so ruin

speaks of them in Greece, nine centuries before Christ. The Hebrews practiced

-three or four cents' worth adds this ex-tra gallon. One drug house in London

and delirium. Belladonna is deadly nightshade—is all poisonous, roots, leaves,

the right heat and fire to the liquors: Pepper, capsicum, cloves, ginger, spice,

vinegar, acetic acid, tartaric acid, citric

acid, butyric acid, cream of tartar, nitric

ous, what must be its counterfeits?

NO. 25.

ance during the Corn Law struggle in Parliament, said: "The more work I have to do the more I have resorted to the pump and tea-pot." Tom Sayers says: "When I have work to do, there is nothing like water and the dumb bells." The sharp trainer, fitting his human beast for the prize-ring, takes him away from his cups and gives him only water to drink. The evidence is all on one side. The man who would endure cold must not touch alcohol. Yender, in the extreme touch alcohol. Youder, in the extreme North, the beverage is whale oil. Russian soldiers starting on a winter march are refused the rations of liquor. Before starting they are drawn up in line and the starting they are drawn up in line and the corporals smell of every man's breath. are simple facts. Now, tell me, do you want to run the gauntlet of all this in-

durance, the use of alcohol diminishes it, and prepares victims for every disease and epidemic. The mortality of drunkards from twenty-one to thirty, is five times as great as of temperate men. From thirty-one to fifty, it is four times greater. At the age of twenty-one the average extent that you dream of pleasure. He steals that you dream of pleasure the followin resolooshen: thirty-one to fifty, it is four times greater. At the age of twenty-one the average expectancy of life, is forty-four years, of drunkards, fifteen years and a half. On the whole from fifteen to ninety years, the whole from fifteen to ninety years, the drunkards first visit makes room for fifty drunkards average only one-third as much as other men. Sots live four years. whose first visit makes room for fifty more, and whose last is with the undertaker for your body. He is a perjured The great London fever in 1739, took scarcely anybody but drunkards and tipplers. Dr. Carnwright, of New Orleans, partner who exhausts your capital and for your wealth gives you the ragged, shivering sense of destitution. Look in that cup! It sparkles, and dances, and

says that the yellow fever in 1855, took five thousand drinking men before it five thousand drinking men before it touched a sober man.

In the United Kingdom one visit of cholera took away over ten thousand perdicted by the solution of the solution of the solution of the solution.

Sings. There is a fortune at the bottom. Bring it to your lips. See, that sparkling bead has turned to eyes! They glisten and beam and scintillate like diasons—not one tectotaler in all the number. In Montreal it took only one, while fifteen sleek head. It rises above the glass and hundred drinkers died. These are the charms you. It towers above you. Befacts concerning the preparation that strong drink gives to endure or resist disease. These are God's arguments, God's testimony in this trial.

NASBY.

[From the Toledo Blade.] THE NEW MOVEMENT IN KENTUCKY-A PAITH-FUL ACCOUNT OF TWO MEETINGS CALLED TO ORGANIZE THE SAME-WHAT HAPPENED TO

CONFEDRIT X ROADS, (WICH IS IN THE STATE UV KENTUCKY,) April 17, 1872.

touching upon this we enter into a field of crime and debauchery, and malignity that beggars all description. It puts the very devil to the blush. Alcohol not bad I hey at last succeeded in so arranging my I hev at last succeeded in so arranging my sublunary matters ez to be totally shoor uv reglar subsistence, till the triumph uv the bolten Republicans and the Democrisy give me back the Post office uv wich the butcher Grant deprived me. Bascom and I hev come to an understandin. He agrees to say nothin more about wat I owe him till after I git my place back agin (when I agree to pay it in full), and in the meantime I agree to stand reglerenough? Hell heated seven-fold hotter than its wont! Think of it—if you can conceive it -what bottomless depths must be sounded to find the wretch, the assassin, the loathsome monster to adulterate and in the meantime I agree to stand reglerpend, uv course, on the power uv endoor-ance uv my bowels. Yisterday I made enuff to pay for wat likker I needed in the slack Counterfeits are not modern. Homer

times uv the day, and also to buy one square before Christ. The Hebrew practiced adulteration long before the days of Solomon. England legislated against it in the Fourteenth Century, during the reign of Edward III. It is a crime that must have grown for centuries to reach its present colossal stature. See what is required of strong drink, then substitutes can be easily found. It must irritate the membranes of the body, benumb sensation, dim the vision and produce dizziness and stupefaction. The chief poisons used, are strychnine, stramonium, belladona, cocculus and opinum. These do the work. One bushel of the best corn will only make three gallons of whisky, But a little strychnine easily raises the average to four. Twenty-five per cent. of pure alcoholic strength is strychnine casily raises the three er four cents' worth adds this exmeal, wich satisfies me.

We determined two weeks ago to cast our are livin on land wich wuz wrestid from the aristocracy uv this seekshen, mockin us by wearin clothes sich ez wich we can't afford, and endangerin our instooshens with and endangerin our instooshens with

free niggers to buy it.

I received from Tweed uv Noo York, a ac-

feiting are in common use among manufacturers and wholesale men. They are well known to the trade.

Here are some ingredients for giving

with healthy powers. Greeley can endure thirteen hours consecutive brainwork and experience only a stiffness in his unused knees when he would walk away from his desk. Richard Cobden, strained to the utmost limit of his endurance during the Corn Law struggle in Parliament said. "The more work I have parliament said." The more work I have parliament said. "The more work I have more described by the parliament said." The more work I have more the parliament said. "The more work I have more the parliament said." The more work I have more the parliament said. "The more work I have more the parliament said." The more work I have more the pour of the parliament said. "The more work I have more the parliament said." The more work I have more the parliament said. "The more work I have more the parliament said." The more work I have more the parliament said of heet was a defaulting the postmaster, and among your vice Presidents in the parliament said of heet was a strained to the utmost limit of his endurance during the Corn Law struggle in press on the banks of the Douro to the Postmaster, and among your vice Presidents in the parliament said of heet was a strained to the utmost limit of his endurance during the problem of the purpose us consolidatin the elements who desired to purify the public service, and have a more honest and effective the purpose of addressing you on the subject of the next Presidents in the problem of the purpose of the form the purpose us consolidatin the elements who desired to purify the public service, and have a more honest and effective the purpose of next Presidents and the purpose of the purpose of the constitution of the Corn Law struggle in press on the banks of the Douro to the postmaster, and among your vice Presidents in the constitution of the Corn Law struggle in problem of the constitution of the consti

the others wich were with him, and in ten minutes they wouldn't hev knowed

This little episode over, we proceeded to nominate a Reform Republikin Ticket for they freeze first.

These illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely. Instead of increasing endurance, the use of alcohol diministration.

followin resolooshen:

Resolved. That the Democrisy uv the Corners, viewin with alarm the corruphen that haz existed in the Government since it passed out uv the hands uv the glieless Bookannon, and seein no earthly hope uv ever gitting it back by their own unsided efforts, had with joy the ackshen uv Greeley, Schurz and Trumbull, in their efforts to beat Grant, and piedge them our hearty support.

Resolved. That the Dimocrisy uv the Corners desirin the co-operashen uv the Reform Republikins will make no nominashens for county officers, but will support those made by the Reform Convensium heartily and in good faith.

Resolved. That the platform uv principles laid down by the Convenshen uv Reform Republikins, meets our ideas uv the situashen egg-sactly, and we hereby adopt them ez ours.

These resolooshens wuz yoonanimously

These resolooshens wuz yoonanimously passed and the Demokratic Convenshun ad-

We hev this thing fixed now tew soot us, and if the Democrisy everywhere act with ez much wisdom, success is ez certain ez anything kin be in this world. This ackshen will hev its effect on the country. PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Wich wuz Postmaster and hopes to be agin.)

No Change of Parties.

It is the duty of those who insist that is foolish to regard the Democratic party as the same Democratic party

which the country has constantly rejected to show in what it has changed, and what fresh claims it has upon public confidence. The mere assertion that old issues are settled is useless. For if, as those who constantly repeat this phrase declare, political parties are only combinations of voters to enforce a certain polliquor! But such creatures are the product of bad liquor. It is reached by descending flights. It is farther from the mother's knee to intoxication than it is the rest of the way. That point is more than helf way to hell. appear? Thus, if the Republican party was only a combination to resist the aggressions of slavery, and if slavery has been abolished and every thing that depended upon it has fallen, why does the

tra gallon. One drug house in London sold in 1867, more strychnine to one liquor house than all the city could use medicinally. Stramonium is made from the Jamestown weed. It is very common. It may cramp the stomach. This is corrected by opium. The taste of that is killed by potash. It produces dizziness, dimness of vision and delirium. Belladonna is deadly cinnati movement shall be controlled ex-clusively by Republicans. It speaks of the settling of old issues and of acqui-escence, but it does not propose to dis-band. It still includes all who are hosmightshade—is all poisonous, roots, leaves, stalk and all. Its symptoms are, intoxication, violent gestures, laughter, followed by stupidity. It is cheap, only two cents per gallon. Now mark the progress in evil: A distiller adds one-fourth by strychnine. That strychnine gallon is sold to a wholesaler. He makes two of it by adding three cents worth of stramonium and opium. The retailer doubles it into four gallons by adding belladonna. This decoction sells for ten cents a glass. And this is the practice all over the land! Dr. Cox, the celebrated chemist, was appointed inspector for Cincinnati by the Legislature of Ohio, in 1855, and in two years' inspection he found more than ninety-nine per cent. of the liquors adulterated by the vilest poisons.

Let me enumerate some of the stuffs used everywhere. Receipts for counterfeiting are in common use among manu
The meetin wix on the recting are in common use among manu
The meetin wix on the found more than fairly-nine per cent. of the liquors adulterated by the vilest poisons.

Let me enumerate some of the stuffs used everywhere. Receipts for counterfeiting are in common use among manu
The meetin wix on the first step wize to the methods uv gittin at it.

Ez a matter uv course the first step wize to the work days of the republic as a Golden Age; all who would repudiate the national debt and distinct the war; all who deplore the worst days of the republic as a Golden Age; all who would repudiate the national debt and distinct to the corrupshens now pervadin all the departments uv the Government, ez well ez to part remain, and why, in the presence plant to more than ninety-nine per cent. of the liquors adulterated by the vilest poisons.

Let me enumerate some of the stuffs used everywhere. Receipts for counterfecting are in common use among manu
The meetin wire and the media to cooper Instoot in that city on the call with the Napoleonic Injunction in the new deparcher, and ex the war; all who deplore the worst days of the republic as a Golden Age; all who would

Bigler, Lubbock, the nigger Postmaster and Watkins the nigger Assessor.

The meetin wuz one uv the most enthoosisastic I ever presided over. The meetin house wuz decorated with sich banners ex we hev. It wuz, uv course, a Republican meetin, but the fact that they were Confederit flags and the Seymore and Blair banners uv the last campane, didn't seem singler or strange. In addishun to these, we hed hung about the walls in conspicuous places, portrates wich hed bin painted for Lee, Boregard and Breckinridge, but we simply changed the names under em to Greeley, Schurz and Trambull, and they ansered the purpose jist ez well.

good reason that the Republican party should not be maintained for the same purpose? Clearly not; and the existence of both parties shows either that they do not rise and fall with temporary issues, or that the issues upon which they were formed are not felt to be settled. If there walls in conspicuous places, portrates wich had been purposed to unite with a similar number of Republicans in a new party, there would be reason to suppose a general feeling that the time for such action had arrived. But there is no such phenomenon. The Democratic press, as we said, insists that the Cincinnati Convenwere any important number of Democrats who proposed to unite with a similar number of Republicans in a new party, there would be reason to suppose a general feeling that the time for such action had arrived. But there is no such phenomenon. The Democratic press, as we said, insists that the Cincinnati Convention is exclusively Republican. Mr. Greeley and his friends who sign the New York letter equally insist that they act as Republicans. And the Tribune declares that if there be a Democratic nomination it will support the most promising Republican ticket. There is here no acknowledgment upon either side of the final settlement of old issues, or of an expectation or even a desire of a new political organization. The Cincinnati Republicans declare that they are even more Republican than the rest of us; and the united Democratic party says that if the Republican rupture is important enough to it will be carried out by the English Government in good faith, and I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what may. We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our Government will stand by that treaty, come what may. We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our Government will stand by that treaty, come what may. We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our Government will stand by that treaty, come what in all I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what in all I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what in all I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what in all I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what in all I have no doubt that our Government will stand by that treaty, come what may. We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our Government will stand by that treaty, come what may. We are at peace with all the world. An attempt has been made to embroil our Gove

open question for any good Republican. The man who loves his principles will stand by the nominee of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever he may be. Great interests are at stake. I expect you to stand fast by your Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of Now York:—I am here to-night by invitation of the Committee, for the purpose of address-ing you on the subject of the next Presi-dency, and condition of the Republican party at this time in the United States. I am not invited by the committee of office-holders. I am advised that the gentlemen who god up this meeting are neither officeprinciples, by your country, by your constituencies, and to do that the best way to do it, and like Univ way to do it that I know of, is to stand by the Republican party in the

Beecher on the Republican Party and the Admistration.

holders nor effice-seekers, and that very few of them are in a condition to take office, or could afford to take one. You have heard very much lately in regard to the evil influence of office holders—that they are all governing the country; that they are generally dishonest and demagogical, but the most of the complaints that I have heard upon the subject came from a man who has been in office twenty years, and is now fearful that he will not die in the harness. The Convention to be held in Philadelphia has been described as an office-holders' Convention; but I venture the assertion that there will be more office-seekers in the Convention in Cinthe Academy of Music, to nominate Gen. porters of the present Administration. The text of the inaugural address of President Grant, "I shall on all subjects have a pol re office seekers in the Convention in Cin-nati than office-holders in Convention at iadelphia. There are some men going to icy to recommend, but none to enforce against the will of the people," and sim-ilar patriotic enunciations of Washington and Lincoln were gracefully suspended Philadelphia. There are some men going to Cincinnati who are good men, and I part with them with reluctance, and would have been glad if it had been in my power to reconcile them to the party and to the Administration; but take that Convention all in all, and it will be a more curious collection than Barnam ever had, and will include in it his celebrated "What is it?" It will not be so much a convention as a conspiracy. The men who will compose that Convention will differ almost entirely in regardto principles, and will be a unit only in their resentdiffer almost entirely in regardto principles, and will be a unit only in their resentments. In this attempted disruption there is no principle involved. It proposes no new policy, financial, commercial, or otherwise. It is entirely personal in its character, and is not founded upon any pretence that the Administration had come short in any material thing. Now, if what the country wants is good government, a good and faithful Administration, the country has it. [Anpassed were the following:

Resolved, That the Republic took no harm by re-election of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, and to that lilustrious roll we would add the name of Ulysses S. Grant.

Resolved, That we present, as the people's choice for re-election to the office of President of the United States, Ulysses S. Grant, and to the office of Vice-President, Schuyler Colfax.

affairs of the nation for four years more ministration of it in the time past; and pointed out with pride the policy of the Administration in its management of the ample. He said in answer to the Com-mittee that bore him the nomination: "If elected to the office it will be my endeavo to discharge my duty in good faith." Point me to the law he has failed to ad-minister in good faith. "With economy." Where is there a single breach of econ omy within Gen. Grant's power to re strain? "And with the view of giving peace, quiet and protection every-where." Was there ever more quiet on the Continent than there is today? In times like the present it is hered to, right or wrong, through the four years' administration. New political sensitive to the will of the peo-ple than General Grant. They talk about one-man power, and the danger of military dictatorship. The danger is in their own imaginations. There is not a hair of his head that tends to dictatorship, and so soon as the will of the tatorship, and so soon as the will of the people unmistakably is announced so soon is it obeyed. The thermometer that hangs on the side of your house is not more sensitive of the changes of the atmosphere than is the present Administra-tion of the changes of the popular mind. Gen. Grant has shown a quiet firmness and some slowness, which may perhaps be called deliberation; but he is not amenable to the charge of resisting the will of the people. His official character s marked by the peculiarity that when i is announced he submits to it, not Lin-coln more. Gentlemen, it is said that Gen. Grant is no administrator. I don't know what he is, but I know what he has accomplished during his term of office. It is said of him that he attempted to consolidate the Government. I declare, jealous as I am of any consolidation, be-lieving in the sovereignty of the States, subject to Federal sovereignty, I have no fear of consolidation from anything that has yet been said or proposed. In short, while I sympathize with many criticisms that are made, while I think there have been some notable mistakes, I believe that Gen. Grant is in a position to rectify them in the next few years better than any new President would be to avoid them. I be-lieve that Grant learns with apparent deli-beration, but he never forgets. And as to the one-term principle, I don't know but that there are as many inherent evils in one term as in two or three. It is said that if Gen. Grant would only withdraw from the fight this Republican party would go in then unitedly. I sup-pose that is so, and I may pledge that General Grant will withdraw if Sumner, Schurz, Trumbull and Greeley will with-draw. But it is not Grant who seeks the position. The people who confer it seek him, for his past administration has been a noble success. Looking into the future, we say to ourselves, although we can conceive of an ideal President that may no one who during one term proved him-self more honest and faithful, and we pre-

ly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any other period since the formation of the government in 1789, and this policy will be persevered in as long as he shall continue in office; and I have faith yet in the redemption of a portion of the aboriginal race of our country. I have great faith in the power of peace and kindness, in the power of Christianity. I believe that greater results may be accomplished by the religious agents that have been sent out by General Grant, representing the different religious denominations, going with open hands and honest hearts, in the way of pacification than has been accomplished by all the armies that have ever been sent against them.

And there is our foreign policy. You have heard of the Treaty of Washington, that great triumph of American diplomacy, which was alike honorable to both nations, which settled the difficulty which threatened the peace of this country, and restored amiwhich settled the dimenty when threatened the peace of this country, and restored ami-cable relations between two great nations bound together by so many ties of blood, language, literature and tradition. It is generally believed that it will be carried out Significant content process. The state of the content of the conte

A GRAND mass-meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn was held, last evening, at Grant for the Presidency. The call was signed by most of the influential citizens of Brooklyn, and the vast building was crowded to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic gathering of the friends and sup from the top and sides of the platform, between festoons of evergreens. A banner bearing the words, "The People's Choice, Grant and Colfax, 1872," hung immediately over the President's chair, and called forth repeated bursts of enthusiasm. Precisely at 8 o'clock Mr. E. D. Morgan was called to the chair, in the absence of H. B. Claffin, who was expected to preside. Among the resolutions

wants is good government, a good andfaithful Administation, the country has it. [Applause.] It is an old saying, "Let well enough alone," and to "praise a bridge that carries you safely over," and I undertake to say here to night, in the face of the intelligence of this assembly, and this whole country, that take this Administration all in all there has not been a better one in fifty years [applause] in all material respects. I do not say it is free from criticism. I do not say that General Grant and his Secretaries have not made some errors. To err is the lot of all. We are all fallible. That man who claims that he is perfect will, by common consent, be set down as a fool; but I do mean to say that in the great material respects of the government of this country it is as well administered as it has been in a century, or, perhaps, as it ever was. What is your condition now, mechanics, merchants, bankers, manufacturers, business Henry Ward Beecher made a lengthy address from which we extract: The question before the people is whether you desire to split up the Republican party in two, or determine to trust the in the present hands, and my own con-clusion is that the people are not tired of the Republican party, but mean to take it again, and put it through to victory. And now consider what has been the ad-Administration in its management of the South, in its treatment of the Indians, in the difficulty with England, in the payment of the national debt, during Gen. Grant's term of office. He was called to that position by the almost unanimous voice of the nation at the termination of the great civil struggle. His promises were few, but his fulfillments have been ample. He said in answer to the Comis your condition now, mechanics, mer-chants, bankers, manufacturers, business men of New York? This is the great commen of New York? This is the great commercial-center where the money-power controls, and the pulsation that takes place
here is felt to the extremities of the
nation. I call upon you to-night as
witnesses, without regard to your past
affiliations, to stand up and bear testimony that this Government is as well administered, that your condition financially
was never better, that business never stood
on a better foundation than it does to-day in
the city of New York; that there was never
a time when there was so much general conthe city of New York; that there was never a time when there was so much general con-fidence prevailing in regard to the future, financially and commercially, as there is to-day. The apprehensions of panic and con-vulsions that prevailed in times past, when men predicted a financial convulsion every impossible, is at least eminently im-proper, to lay down a policy to be adefore, and you never saw a time when you felt so much confidence in the currency as you feel now. There never was a time when you could a calculate with as much certainty as you can now, a year, two years, or five years issues daily appear, and in that view he said: "I have always respected, and will respect, the will of the people." Gentlemen, there never has been an officer at the head of the Government more view—"Let well enough alone," and continue that Administration that has accomplished such great things for the nation. [Applause.] What has been accomplished under this Administration? Taxes have been reduced nearly \$87,000,000, and we have passed a bill through the Senate reducing them \$55,000,000. The bill has failed in the House, but we shall hardly adjourn without repealing at least \$50,000,000 of taxes now existing, and yet, during this Administration, \$317,000,000 of the public debt has been paid, and the interest account, which, on the 4th of March, 1809, was \$126,000,000, is now less than \$106,000,000, a re-

which, on the 4th of March, 1809, was \$126, 000,000, is now less than \$105,000,000, a reduction of \$20,000,000 in three years, and that is a solid result worth at least from 20,000,000 to 50,000,000 Democratic speeches and resolutions. [Applause.] And there are other results. You have been referred to the success of the Indian polley, peculiarly that of the President of the United States. He simply adopted peace, good will, kindness, and integrity in dealing with the Indians. He has taken William Penn for his example, and now this country is more nearly at peace with the Indian tribes than at any other period since the formation of the do nobler and better things, we know

Youths' Department.

WHEN YOU WERE A LITTLE GIRL. BY A. H. POE. When you were a little girl! it seems
The very queerest thing
To think our grandous wore a bib,
And drove the cat with a string!
Did you have a hat in summer time
With a great broad brim, like mine?
And didn't it hang at the back of your neck
When you wanted to smell the shine?

How could you always be seen and not heard And didn't you romp nor fuse? And wasn't fan as funny then, To you as it is to us?
What kind of a doll did you rock to sleep?
An old-fashioned one, I know;
Did it have a house? O grandma! say,
Did you ever stump your toe?

I shouldn't wonder you went to school,
And sat on Sume's side;
Did ever a mean boy make you mad,
And call you a "gal" when you cried?
What lots of berry beads you strung,
I 'spect, and glass ones, too!
Did you ever giggle out, and then
P'tend it was n't you?

To think you were a little girl!
It don't seem one bit true?
Id rather kept on having fun,
And played the whole way through.
How big was Santa, then, and did
Your grandma trim the tree?
And say "my baby" all the same,
And you as old as me?

Dear! but I'm tired in my head
With wondering all about
This grandma; why she didn't stay
A girl, I can't find out.
I guess I know a place to rest—
Now sing and pet my curls—
I wouldn't give my grandma up
For a big, round world of girls!
— Little Corporal.

UNCLE PAUL'S STORY.

"Hurrah for evening, and a story from Incle Paul!" cried little Ben, as drawing down the curtains one cold winter evening, he wheeled a large easy chair before the blazing fire, and coaxed his uncle "Oh, yes!" chimed in Bessie; "a true

"About fairies," suggested Mary.

"Poh! who believes in fairies? that's just like girls," exclaimed Harry, the oldest of the group. "No! tell us something about lions, or tigers, or elephants, Uncle

"Their uncle smiled at being thus appealed to. "How can I suit you all?" asked he. "Come, Paul," to the youngest, "what shall it be about?" 'Bout bears, uncle, dreat bid bears, 'at eats naughty little boys all up," answered

his little namesake. 'So be it," answered Uncle Paul, and taking three year old Paul in his arms, twin Bessie and Mary seated themselves on footstools at his feet, while Ben and Harry each occupied one of the broad arms of his chair, and all silently awaited

the story. "About twelve years ago," commenced Uncle Paul, "Ben Russell and I got tired of the hum and buzz of machinery—we worked in the cotton mill at Lowell then -and thought we would take a tramp off among the woods for a few weeks, so putting clean shirts and stockings in our knapsacks, we filled them with crackers, cheese and dried beef, strapped them on our backs, and with thick shoes on our feet, and stout canes in our hands, we

started.
"We followed the Merrimac River, north, avoiding towns and cities as much as possible, stopping at farmer's houses nights, where we replenished our stock of provisions. The farmers were all very kind, and glad to see any one from a city, to hear the news-railroads and newspapers not being so common then as now.
"We got a lift once in a while, in a

farm wagon, and once we rode miles on the top of a stage-coach. You see, we had heard people tell so much about the mountains, we thought we would go and see for ourselves what they looked like.
"At the end of a week, we found our-

selves in a small village, in the midst of a beautiful valley. One long street, with the river beside it, wound between the hills which completely encircled it; on either side were little houses, with two or three stores, where all sorts of dry goods, three stores, where all sorts of dry goods, from dresses to needles and pins, were sold on one counter, and groceries on the other. Very nice little stores they were, too. A cozy-looking tavern, with a broad piazza in front, on which all the men of the place sat evenings, smoking, and telling the news, looked very inviting; but what attracted us most, over in the north looming up above everything else. north, looming up above everything else,

was a high mountain, just what we were looking for, so we concluded to stop. "We asked the tavern-keeper about it, and he said a great many people did go up there, and there was a stone house on

way."
"Right, my boy! Well, the man said if we followed those, there would be no trouble, so we commenced the ascent. For half a mile it was lovely, then we struck into a deep woods, where the trees were so thick and tall, we could hardly

darkness, owing to the gradual leaving of the thick forest for the open ground, but now we looked in dismay! But there was no time to lose. The house on the summit was visible, and to that we ran with mit was visible, and to that we ran with them; and the "job," as the executioners call it, is done.

The eagerness with which the better class of dogs confined in the pound watch for visitors is very remarkable. At every all possible speed. The wind was blow-ing fearfully, and sharp flashes of light-ning surrounded us. After tripping and falling several times on the sharp stones,

put some coffee in it, lit a candle, and felt very comfortable. To be sure, the coffee was roilly, and we had no milk, but it was hot, and we had plenty of sugar. Then there was nothing but a potato to stick the candle in, but we cut off one stick the candle in, but we cut off one but were kept for a reasonable time, and

latch was broken, and it would only keep shut by leaning against it. There was a hole where the latch had been, through which we could look, and the light of our candle enabled us to watch the move-

candle enabled us to watch the move-ments of the bear.

"Bruin came in, snifted round, went up to the stove, apparently surprised at its unusual warmth—the fire had gone out— walked around the room several times, and finally curled herself up in a heap, and went to sleep, her cubs beside her.

"Negar did Leveringes such a night!" "Never did I experience such a night!
Neither of us dared to sleep or speak; all
we could do was to sit on the cold floor,
leaning against the door, and whenever
the bear moved, watch her.

"She was very uneasy; several times she went to the outer door and made a low growl, as if calling another, walking back and forth from the door to her sleeping cubs, keeping us in a constant fear as to what might happen next. "Fortunately our candle was a long one,

and continued to burn steadily on the high shelf where we had placed it until the gray morning light crept in, then our visitors rose, and silently stalked away, and we watched them go over the opposite side from which we came.
"Thankfully we opened the door, and soon a bright fire warmed our benumbed

limbs, and more hot coffee refreshed us. "The storm had passed; the sun rose bright and clear, and climbing to the house-top, we enjoyed a most glorious view, and the discomforts of the night faded away.

'When we got back to the tavern that

night, we told our adventure, and a party of men started in pursuit of the bears, but we did not hear if they found them, for our vacation was nearly over, and we must go back again to factory life.-The Student and School-mate.

## Don't Depend on Father.

Stand up here, young man, and let us talk to you. You have trusted alone to the contents of your father's purse, or his fair fame for your influence or success in business. Think you that "father" has attained eminence in his profession but by unwearied industry? or that he has amassed a fortune honestly without energy and activity? You should know that the faculty requisite for the acquiring of fame or fortune is essential to, nay, inseparable from the attaining of either of these. Suppose "father" has the "rocks" these. Suppose "father" has the "rocks" in abundance, if you never earned anything for him, you have no more business with these rocks than the gosling has with a tortoise! And if he allows you to meddle with them until you have gained them by your own industry, he perpetrates un-told mischief. And if the old gentleman is lavish of his cash toward you, while he is allowing you to while away your time, you had better leave him, yes, run away, sooner than be an imbecile, or something worse, through so corrupt an influence! Sooner or later you must learn to rely on your own resources, or you will not be any body.—Exchange.

## Tale of a Changeling.

Owing to the critical condition of Governor Palmer in relation to the poli-Governor Palmer in relation to the politics of the day, we have sent a special commissioner from the Democrat office to keep watch and chronicle of his mind's mutations. The following bulletins for yesterday have been received:

Eight a. m. (before breakfast)—Woke up in favor of the Cincinnati Convention.

In making his toilet, however, he burst a button, and then declared that Schurz never did go right. He would think

Ten a, m.-Having eaten hard-boiled eggs, which do not agree with him, he has determined to withdraw entirely from politics.

Twelve m .- His excellency is worried Three p. m.—Ate a hearty dinner and is hot for Grant. He will stand by the Philadelphia nominee to the bitter end. Four p. m.—Just waked from a post prandial nap. Is not so much for Grant as he was, but thinks there is a great deal

Five p. m.—Hostility to Grant increas-ing. Reviews the Sheridan matter, and is firm for Cincinnati. Eight p. m.-(after tea.)-Has been interviewed by a newspaper correspondent,

to whom he has given assurance of fidelity to the Republican party.

Nine p. m.—Sends for the newspaper correspondent to assure him that he omit-ted the word "Liberal" when he spoke of his devotion to the Republican party. Ten p. m.—Just before retiring he flips

a copper—heads for Grant, tails for Cin-cinnati. It falls sideways into a crevice in the floor, and he thinks he will sleep over it.

Latest —It is thought that while pulling off his left boot he made up his mind in favor of Grant and Philadelphia; but just before stepping into bed he trod on a nail in the carpet, which materially changed his views. He is still in doubt,

# The New York Dog-Pound.

though after his fitful flopping he sleeps well.—St. Louis Democrat, April 22.

With the setting in of the first hot days, a fiat goes forth from the municipal authorities, ordering that all dogs ran-ning at large without muzzles are to be destroyed by the police. In connection with this arrangement is the institution called the dog-pound. The dogs are tied up within the enclosure with the bits of dirty string by which their captors have the top, but it was too late in the season now, it was so cold, and there was no-body at the house. But we did not like to give up now that we were so near, so we concluded to go. The next morning, the tavern keeper's wife packed up our knapsacks, full of 'goodies,' loaned us a pair of heavy, colored blankets, which we strapped on our backs with our knapsacks. Her husband carried us a few this, in such a way that it can be pressed strapped on our backs with our knapsacks. Her husband carried us a few
miles in his wagon, as he was going that
way, and then we walked on. As we
reached the foot of the mountain, a man
told us to follow the 'blazes.' You know,
boys, what that means?"

"Oh, yes, uncle!" replied Harry,
"notches cut in the trees to mark the
way."

the room there is a large tank. Fitted to
this, in such a way that it can be pressed
down into it, is a strong wooden grating,
and the tank is further provided with a
hose through which it can be filled from
the river below. Two or three squalid
young men, in durty flaunel shirts and
cow-skin boots, are loitering about the
place. At a signal from the policeman
in charge, these men go in among the in charge, these men go in among the dogs, and, selecting the commonest of them, seize them one after another by the necks and hind feet, and pitch them into the tank, the sides of which are so steep and slippery that there is no possibility of the wretched animals scrambling out. see the sky. For two hours we trudged on and up, stopping every little while to take breath, the trees growing shorter and take breath, the trees growing shorter and lous whines one can tell that they are personnel of the wretched animals of the fectly conscious of their impending doom. They seem to be as certain of the death at hand as are the passengers of a ship foun-dering at sea. When dogs enough have been thrown into the tank, the water is let "We had not noticed the gathering in by means of the hose; the grating is darkness, owing to the gradual leaving of fitted to its place and pressed down upon

> features of the comers. When an owner comes to reclaim a lost faverite, the joy of the creature on recognizing him is touching in the extreme. Some of the dogs try to ingratiate themselves with any strange visitors who may arrive. Once, on visiting the pound, I remarked a par-ticularly bright-looking young terrier, very shaggy as to his coat, and of unusu-ally large size. The efforts made by this knowing fellow to conciliate visitors were then, if not claimed by owners, sold for a trifle to some person who would be sure to come in and take a fancy to them. It is in this way that the dealers often pick up presentable dogs; and so I am fain to hope that the young terrier with the vehement tail soon found a good master, and was installed in a comfortable home with first-rate ratting on the premises. - Charles Dawson Shanley, in May Atlantic.

its two thousandth volume. It has lost all its original subscribers.